

DAILY COURIER.

LOUISVILLE:  
TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 20.

MILITARY.

[All notices published under this heading will be charged five cents per line—payable in advance.]

Attention, Gay and Adams  
Fugitives.

You are requested to visit at the Court House on this (Tuesday) evening, Aug. 20th, at 8 o'clock, the Army of the Adams.

Every individual business will be brought before the Court of Appeals.

L. B. RICKETS.

The Courier at Nashville.

Messrs. GREEN & Co., are the sole and exclusive agents of the COURIER at Nashville. They will deliver it to regular subscribers and supply it to dealers and news-vendors.

The Courier at St. Louis.

The LOUISVILLE COURIER can be found in St. Louis at Wm. H. Gray's, Northwest corner of Third and Olive streets, opposite the Post Office.

PEACE MEETING!

The people of Jefferson county who are in favor of having

PEACE!

Will hold a meeting at Col. Montague's spring, on the Preston Street Road, about nine miles from Louisville, on Thursday, July 25, at 3 o'clock P. M. When there will be a

Peace Flag Raised!

All who are favorable to the purposes of the meeting are requested to meet with white rosettes or ribbons, and white flags. Let our motto be

Peace, Peace, Peace!

Eminent and conservative speakers will be on hand to address the meeting.

Come One, Come All.

and

We publish elsewhere in today's paper the circular of Messrs. Woodson and Bass, members of the late Constitutional Convention of Missouri, to their constituents of the counties of Callaway and Boone. It is a document of great power, and should be read by every freeman in the land—Messrs. Woodson and Bass were original Union men, elected as such to the State Convention, but like thousands of other good Union men throughout the country, they are unwilling to sacrifice their liberties in a blind devotion to the Union.

Mr. E. G. Smith, a resident of "Old Nicholas," raised in his garden the present season two tomatoes weighing twenty-one and twenty-two ounces each, and wishes to know if Bourbon can beat it! [Paris Flag.]

If Bourbon can't beat it, Oldham can't follow. W. H. Walker, Esq. of Pewee Valley, has grown barrels of tomatoes this season, almost any one of which would weigh twenty-four ounces.

ARREST FOR TREASON.—The Cincinnati papers have a cock and bull story about the arrest of a man named John J. Lincoln, of Texas, charged with treason and being a spy. Letters from Jesse D. Bright, Beverly Tucker, and others, were found in his trunk. He is said to be the inventor of a gun.

The telegraph, as usual, has furnished the Northern press with a one-sided view of the peace meeting in this city, in which Jas. Speed is made the prominent actor.—He is designated as a "Unionist," to which we object. He should be designated either as a disunionist or a Black Republican.

DAN RICE'S RHINOCEROS LOST.—By a steamboat collision on the Mississippi the cage containing Dan Rice's rhinoceros was thrown overboard, and the animal was drowned. It was valued at \$20,000.

The Northern dispatches complain bitterly that the rebels still pursue the barbarous practice of shooting their pickets. They also continue to shoot sure-wrong bullets from their guns.

We are informed that General McClellan is a great railroad man. If Beauregard gets after him he will have to make railroad time.

It is entirely useless for the South to import arms; enough will soon be taken from the Northern vaults.

Gen. McClellan may not be very scientific in the nicety of warfare, but he is perfectly at home in a Lyon hunt.

If the Home Guards attempt to go to Elizabethtown, they will encounter the Salt River Tiggers.

Before McClellan can get to Richmond by rail, Beauregard will furnish him with a check.

Is an elephant contraband, and how would you proceed to examine his trunk?

On the plot of Massachusetts the Massachusetts shoe-makers left their awl.

The Home Guard cannot be legally ordered to leave the limits of our city.

In Missouri the Lincolns do not approve of Hardee's tactics.

Monday, August 20, 1861. S. Barker & Co., 34 Fourth street, Louisville, Ky., will offer at very low prices 1,000 pieces of domestic goods, of all grades, bleached and brown, from 1/4 to 3 yards wide. Also their whole stock of dress goods at greatly reduced prices.

Five hundred pieces of linen goods and house keeping articles very low.

Three hundred pieces of white goods consisting of plain, plaid and striped cambrics, jacquets, Swiss and book muslins, ladies' and gents' linen handkerchiefs, cambric and lace.

Also 1,000 doz. hosiery of all kinds and sizes.

Also carpets, and all other cheap.

Persons visiting the city will find a full stock of goods at low prices.

au 5-d tf.

S. BARKER & CO.

WOLF & DUMKINSKY'S COAT & CARRIAGES.—We are now manufacturing the above carriages for all sizes of Co's's plates. Call and see them. We also keep Smith & Wesson's cartridges, at wholesale.

WOLF & DUMKINSKY.

July 6 Corner of Fifth and Market.

See Bland's advertisement. Money loaned on diamonds, etc. Office on Market street, between Third and Fourth.

The Battle of Murfreesboro—The True Cause of the Defeat.

Annexed is the report of Col. Hinds, one of the most able and gallant officers in the Federal army. He had charge of the Third Division, and was twenty hours on the field, doing all that a brave and experienced officer could do to retrieve the fortunes of the day. His official report is candid, and no one can for a moment doubt its truth. By a careful perusal it will be seen that he encountered no masked batteries, and during the fight led at times four regiments against the Fourth Alabama, which, alone and unaided, repulsed and made them fly, with no hope to rally any of them. It will also be seen that, finding it impossible to rally the run-aways, he commenced a retreat, which ended in a rout, the most disastrous ever known, losing all their artillery.

Official Report of Col. Hinds.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION,  
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY,  
August 19, 1861.

To CAPTAIN N. E. VIRGINIA,  
Adjutant General.

Sir: In obedience to instructions received on the 20th instant, the division under my command was under arms in high marching order, with two days' cooked rations in their haversacks, and commenced the march at half past two A. M. on the 21st, the brigade of Col. Franklin leading, followed by those of Coles, Wilcox and Howard. At Centerville we found the road filled with troops, and entered the town three hours after the divisions of Gen. Tyler and Col. Hunter to pass. I followed with my division immediately in the rear of the latter.

Between two and three miles beyond Centerville we left the Warrenton track, turning into a country road on the right. Capt. Wright accompanied the head of Col. Hunter's column, with directions to stop at a road, and then to turn to the left to a farm across Bull Run, about half way between the point where we turned off from the turnpike and Sudley's Springs, at which latter place Col. Hunter's division was to cross. No such road was found to exist, and about 11 A. M. we found ourselves at Sudley's Springs, where Col. Hunter's division, with one brigade of Col. Hunter's division still on our side of the road. Before reaching this point the battle had commenced. We could see the smoke rising on our left from two points, a mile or more apart. Two clouds of dust were seen, showing the advance of troops from the direction of

At Sudley's Springs, whilst waiting the passage of the troops of the division in our rear, the first brigade, to fill the caucuses. Before this was accomplished the leading regiments of Col. Hunter's division became engaged. Gen. Hays, who accompanied the division, had passed us a short time before, sent back Capt. Wright, of the engineers, and ordered him to lead the division of the right to send forward two regiments to prevent the enemy from outflanking them.—Capt. Wright led forward the Minnesota Cavalry, which was ordered to follow, crossed the Run at this point. Major McDowell led the Eleventh Massachusetts up the road. I accompanied this regiment, having ordered the center of the line, with the exception of Arnold's Battery, which, supported by the First Michigan, was to follow below the crossing of the Run as a reserve.

A little more than a mile below the ford we came upon the battlefield. Reckoning from the crossing of the Run, the right of the division and to the right of the road. After firing some twenty rounds, the division was ordered to advance just beyond the crest of a hill, or caucuses left, the distance being considered too great, it was moved forward to within fifty yards of the enemy's battery. Here the battery was exposed to a heavy fire of musketry, which soon disabled it.—Franklin's brigade was posted on the right of a wooded hill, the center of the line, and on ground rising towards the enemy's position.

In the meantime, sent orders for the Zouaves to move forward to support Ricketts' battery on the right. As soon as they came up I led them forward against an Alabama regiment, which was posted in a clump of small pines in an old field. At the first fire they broke and the greater portion of the regiment fled, leaving up a desecrated field, where the enemy's caucuses lay in front; at the same time they were charged by a company of secession cavalry, on the right, who came by a road through two strips of woods on our extreme left. The fire of the Zouaves killed four and wounded one, dispersing them. The disunionist regiment, which was repulsed, was by fire from Capt. Collins' company of United States Cavalry, who killed and wounded several men. Col. Canham, with some of his officers and men, behaved gallantly, but the regiment of Zouaves, as a regiment, did not appear again on the field. The secessionist cavalry, however, continued to shoot sure-wrong bullets from their guns.

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DAILY COURIER.  
THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1864.  
YESTERDAY EVENING'S EDITION.

**MORE FAULTFINDING.**—The New York Times says, with a grand flourish, that the "great loan to the Federal Government, by the Eastern city banks, of one hundred and fifty millions was a complete success."—That false report was of course telegraphed all over the world, but the truth is, those banks made a forced loan of only fifty millions at 7 per cent.

We regret to hear that Wm. Gilmore, of this city, who was injured by the railroad accident on the Orange road, twenty miles from Richmond, was so badly injured that his physicians entertain but little hope of his recovery.

**INDIANS ABOUT.**—The following is from the St. Louis News of Saturday evening: We learn that there was quite a stampede of Government horses last night at the Abbey, some three miles from the city. Several hundred of them are said to have started off. Persons who came into the city this morning, report having seen them in large numbers, running in every direction, through the woods and along the road. Steps have been taken to capture the animals.

The New York Times of Friday thus alludes to the State prisoner, the Hon. Mr. Faulkner: A number of distinguished gentlemen called upon Mr. Faulkner, to-day, among them Mr. Corcoran, the banker, who expressed the warmest sympathy with what he was pleased to call the political persecutions of the ex-Minister.

Mr. Waupep, conductor on the Indianapolis and Jeffersonville railroad was seriously injured on Saturday last, his head coming in contact with a bridge below Columbus. At last accounts Mr. Waupep was lying in a critical condition.

The 13th Indiana Regiment left Indianapolis Sunday, over the Terre Haute railroad for the seat of war in Missouri.

**IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISION.**—A brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, named Frank, having been injured by a collision, which he claimed was the result of gross negligence on the part of one of the company's engineers, brought a suit for damages, and got a verdict for \$5,775. The defendants appealed to the Supreme Court, and, after careful examination of the case, that Court reversed the decision of the Court below. The grounds of the reversal are thus summed up:

"An employer is not necessarily responsible for his employee for injury arising from the negligence of a fellow-employee. But if he knowingly keeps in his employ a rash, careless, and incompetent servant, and injury is thereby caused to another servant, the employer is responsible for the damage. If, however, the habitual carelessness or incompetency of the employee be known to a fellow-employee who remains in the service, without giving notice thereof to the employer, and receives an injury therefrom, the employer is not responsible. The character for carelessness and truth, must alike be proved by evidence of general reputation, not of special acts."

(Correspondence of the Louisville Courier.)

**Letter from Elizabethtown.**

ELIZABETHTOWN, Ky., Aug. 15, 1864. Editors Louisville Courier: The Louisville Courier of the 12th inst., contains the paragraph: "Those who would have Kentucky resist the secession of the United States are the most pestilent of disunionists." In the recent canvass in this county for the Legislature, Dr. B. Young, the Union candidate, took the same view of this subject, that the Journal takes in the above quotation, and he held it for seven days, but finding it would beat him on the eighth day, he withdrew and "came" out against paying the tax, and finally said in some six or seven speeches, that he would advise "Kentucky to secede," with arms if necessary. "The collection of the United States taxes," he then, according to the Journal, "is the most pestilent of disunionists." Also, "who thought on Harlan was beating Cofer, a neutrality man, with a most pestilent disunionist," but so it is, says the Journal. How much do we owe the Journal for this one-sided authority, and how will it take to tell us now, on second thought, what it thinks of its representative from Harlan?

**Northwest Missouri.**

The steamer Jennie Deans, which arrived on Saturday morning, brought a report from Canton, on the authority of a letter to Col. Bissel, that Gen. Harris had joined with Martin Green, making their joint forces from three to five thousand men. Col. Moore, of the Union troops, was at Memphis, Scotland county, with but fifteen men, and the report was that he was being captured. We learn from the Bloomfield Chronicle that about four hundred rebels marched from Hannibal, Mo., on Tuesday, to go to the assistance of Col. Moore, and similar movements have been going on elsewhere.—(St. Louis Republican, Sunday.)

**More Bank Robberies.**

The St. Louis News, of Saturday, thus chronicles another Lincoln stealing feat: SEIZURE OF MONEY AT ST. GENEVIEVE. We understand that the coin in the vault of the St. Genevieve branch of the Bank of St. Louis, was seized yesterday morning by M. McDonald, with three companies of troops, by order of Gen. Fremont, and that this coin was deposited in the Assistant Treasurer's office.

**A ZOOLOGICAL OPINION OF SOUTHERN FIGHTING.**—One of the Lincoln soldiers, who left Virginia on Saturday night, to return to his home, on being asked if he still thought the Southerners could fight, answered, No Sir, they could not fight; they were too weak, in Europe, in Mexico, and in the United States, but never saw any fighting like that of the Rebels. They don't fight; they just come down like hell upon you. Talk about subduing them? You might as well put hell in harness and attempt to run against it.

**NAVY MOVEMENTS.**—The United States steamer ship National Gun says that from the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday, for the Florida division of the blockade fleet, to stay ultimately at Fort Pickens. She took a very large cargo of all sorts of necessities, including coal, rigging materials, ordnance stores, &c. No soldiers or sailors except her own crew were on board. The National Gun is fully armed and well able to protect herself, having on deck six formidable guns on deck.—(N. Y. World, 16th.)

**COMMENDABLE COURTESIES.**—We learn from the Southern journals that the Hon. Mr. Ely, the member of Congress captured near the battle of Manassas, and who was held as a prisoner in Richmond, was visited a few days ago by Messrs. Keitt, Dockery, and Pryor, who informed him that they were desirous of doing something to better his condition, provided it did not conflict with the military regulations. It is related that the earnestness of these gentlemen in their proposal, and their forgetfulness of present feuds, made a grateful impression on the mind of Mr. Ely.—(National Intelligencer, Administration.)

**SCIENTIFIC SUICIDE.**—Henry Rock committed suicide in an eccentric manner, at Providence, R. I., last week. He actually prepared a rude box, intended by him as a coffin, and getting into it, attempted to shoot himself with a pistol. In a rush, a man means only a slight scalp wound, he next got out, constructed a noose which he fastened to a projection from a fence a few feet over his head. In a rush, a man next got out, constructed a noose which he fastened to a projection from a fence a few feet over his head. In a rush, a man next got out, constructed a noose which he fastened to a projection from a fence a few feet over his head.

Communication of W. A. Dudley, Esq.

It affords us great pleasure to lay before our readers the following able and patriotic letter from the pen of W. A. Dudley, Esq., a leading citizen of Lexington, and an influential member of the Union party. In these times of "uncompromising peril," when we are rapidly drifting into the awful vortex of civil war, the letter of Mr. Dudley comes to us as a harbinger of peace. Surely our people have nothing to gain in inaugurating civil war, with all its attendant horrors, in our midst.

We trust that every citizen of Kentucky will read the letter of Mr. Dudley. Let us endeavor to re-establish the era of good feeling, and whatever else may be done, let not the people of Kentucky array themselves in hostility to each other.

Mr. Dudley is a Union man, active and zealous, but he is opposed to Kentucky abandoning her present peaceful position, as are thousands of others belonging to that party.

We submit the letter of Mr. Dudley:

LEXINGTON, August 12, 1864.

DEAR SIR:—As we are all equally interested in the preservation of our beloved Commonwealth (now threatened with so many dangers,) every citizen may properly ask a hearing for his views. We have within ninety days passed through three most exciting elections. In each canvass the Union party advanced its policy of neutrality. The word was probably ill chosen for a technical neutrality of course wholly inconsistent with our obligations to the Federal Government, and its adoption would have been simply secession under another name. But our position was anomalous, and there was no other word in the language which more clearly defined the policy intended to be pursued. That policy as expressed in the resolutions of our Legislature, and in the addresses of our leaders, was simply a refusal to mark the resources of the State actively in the war, and a determination to prevent if possible, her soil from being made a theatre of military operations. Upon this platform the Union party were successful, by overwhelming majorities, and the Legislature of the State is now entirely in their hands.

Had any other platform been adopted, it perfectly clear to all who are acquainted with the feelings of the people, that we should long since have been swept into the vortex of secession.

Having avowed all that we desired—and having wrong even from our opponents a tardy and reluctant approval of our course, so that at last we have appeared in which our position is no longer a subject of dispute, and we are again united, it is amazing that there should now appear among some of our friends a disposition to abandon the principle which we have adopted as the victory and is so promising of peace.

In my humble sphere I have been among the most active and earnest supporters of the Union party, and I have ardently solicited its continued success, as opposed to any change whatever in its policy. In the first place, a repudiation of the principle upon which we have attained office and power, is in itself dishonorable. Even if promising advantage to our cause, the principle is repugnant to the honor of the other hand such a course is pregnant with danger. A retention of public confidence is absolutely necessary to our success, and that confidence can only be maintained by those who have proved themselves unworthy.

In the second place, there is no reason for any such change. When our policy was first announced, it was met with the enmity of our opponents; at home and abroad our position was denounced as wholly unwarrantable. For the past three months, during which every other State has sworn with soldiers hastening to the colors, Kentucky has remained at peace without one hostile word from her soldiers. Experience has demonstrated our neutrality to be practicable—and it is now certain that we are not only safe, but that we shall respect it ourselves. Three months since, apprehensions were entertained of an attempt to drive Kentucky from the Union. These apprehensions have vanished with the recent elections, and the peace of the State is for the moment secure. Why imperil it once more by abandoning the policy which has secured it?

In the third place, the policy of neutrality is the wisest and best, and most patriotic for Kentucky. The Rebels have uniformly denied the right of secession, and have claimed the Southern States as a part of the United States. They have therefore necessarily condemned the action of the Southern States in seceding from the Union. Had the proper measures been taken by the government to crush that rebellion when first threatened, the Southern States would never have had the almost universal approval of our people. But the movement was suffered to progress until every vestige of a Union party was destroyed in the Southern States. Conciliation and compromise were then attempted, and these failed, through the perverse obstinacy of Northern Republicans, who refused to recognize the success of their party to the safety of the country. Still the Border States stood firm, till the secession of the Southern States was proclaimed. President Lincoln divided four more States from the Union.

This was rendered hopeless a reconciliation, and the Union of the States was retained to the end, but at the exhaustion of the blood and treasure of both sections in a protracted war.

By our people, therefore, the North as well as the South is held responsible for this war.

A deep distrust of the party in possession of the government prevails everywhere in the South. The war is odious to us, as it was among brethren, in which both parties are in fault, and as offering to us no national glory, but only the object for which it purports to have been undertaken. In such a contest we feel that we have a right to say we will not engage. Moreover, our country is in a condition of sedition, and the prevalence of sentiment prevails among ourselves. Fifty thousand voters of the State are in favor of secession, and this is the sentiment of the remaining hundred thousand. The remaining hundred thousand are yet in favor of the Union; but of these not twenty thousand believe in the practicability of the Union. The remaining eighty thousand are divided into two classes: one class is in favor of the Union, and the other class is in favor of secession.

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the friends of the Union in the State. If there are gentlemen in the State who desire to enlist in the Federal army, they have no objection to their doing so, but we do not wish to see encumbrances of such troops among us. There is nothing in our condition to require that they should be here. We will be heart-burnings and discontent among our own friends not less than our opponents.

We have now before us an opportunity for conciliating the latter by simply adhering to the position which we have voluntarily adopted. We have seen the results which flow from the neglect of such occasions, and it is sincerely to be hoped that it will not be repeated. The public omission shall be repeated in more than sackcloth and ashes—in tears and blood.

In the views thus presented there has been no attempt at dishonesty. Hastily put together, without consulting any one, I believe them to be just and well founded, and trust they may meet with your concurrence. I will not propose a memorial to the Legislature in accordance with their tenor, and will endeavor to procure for the signature of every citizen of our county who agrees with me.

I am, very obedient servant, W. A. DUDLEY.

Another Doomed City.

The Delaware Gazette, a supporter of the Lincoln Administration, thus refers to the city of Wilmington, in that State: No city in the Middle States had finer prospects one year ago than Wilmington. The Abolitionists have, however, destroyed the brilliant prospects that looked up so forcibly before her artisans and manufacturers. That the trade of Wilmington was nearly all dependent upon the South, few can doubt. The demand for the South of their equal rights in the Territories, and the threats to circumscribe the Southern States with a cordon of free States, and ultimately arm and free the slaves, by the families, forced eleven States to withdraw from the Union; and with their withdrawal, the trade of Wilmington was cut off. Wilmington, and we fear our prospects in the future for prosperity is sadly ruined.

We have been told that a Republican politician has local leader in the city, and that were that party to put candidates in the field now, and run them upon the Chicago platform, they could not receive three hundred votes in the city, and yet the public sentiment of Wilmington is held by more mob threats to sustain the war policy of Lincoln, Cameron & Co., notwithstanding that policy has caused the loss of all the workshops and factories. Were Wilmington permitted to enjoy her due share of the trade of the South, she would be a city of workshops and factories. Were Wilmington permitted to enjoy her due share of the trade of the South, she would be a city of workshops and factories.

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